Statement-I

Expenditure Group-wise Incidence of Unemployment (rural); All India (1993-94)

Household Monthly per capita expenditure	Unemployment rate
120	0.25
120-140	0.97
140-165	0.71
165-190	0.68
190-210	0.92
210-235	1.11
235-265	1.31
265-300	1.31
300-355	1.30
355-455	1.50
455-560	2.33
560 & Above	2.02
All Classes	1.11

Based on per 1000 distribution of persons by Usual Activity category taking also into consideration Subsidiary Economic Status of persons categorised not working for each household monthly per capita expenditure class.

*Household expenditure class Rs. 190-210 includes the poverty line.

Statement-II

Expenditure Group-wise Incidence of Unemployment (Urban); All India (1993-94)

Household Monthly per capita Expenditure	Unemployment rate
160	2.66
160-190	2.66
190-230	3.66
230-265	4.05
265-310	5.83
310-355	5.13
355-410	5.92
410-490	4.88
490-605	4.40
605-825	5.13
825.1055	3.81
1055 & Above	2.43
All Classes	4.41

Based on per 1000 distribution of persons by Usual Activity category taking also into consideration Subsidiary Economic Status of persons categorised not working for each household monthly per capita expenditure class.

*Household expenditure class Rs. 265-310 includes the poverty line.

Unemployment of Account of closure of Industrial Units

2828. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial units/factories have been closed during each of the last three years, and on what account;

(b) to what extent there has been unemployement on account of these closures;

(c) what is the total employment in the industrial sector vis-a-vis unemployed during each of the last three years; and

(d) what measures are taken to remove unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) According to information available from Labour Bureau, Shimla, the number of units closed during 1995, 1996 and 1997 were 183, 204 and 154 respectively. The main causes for these closures were financial stringency, lack of demand for products, shortage of raw material and power, indiscipline and violence, inter/intra union rivalries, etc.

(b) The workers affected due to closure of these units during 1995- 1996 and 1997 were 14495, 11390 and 12944 respectively.

(c) Employment in the organised sector by major industries on 31st march of the year 1995, 1996 and 1997 was 275.25 lakhs, 279.41 lakhs and 279.10 (prov.) lakhs respectively. According to the live register of employment exchanges in the country, the total number of job seekers all to whom are not necessarily unemployed, at the end of 1995, 1996 and 1997 was 367.42 lakhs, 374.30 lakhs and 301.40 lakhs respectively.

(d) The Ninth Plan aims at generating greater employment through the growth process by concentrating on technologies which are labour intensive (such as agriculture and rural development) in regions charecterised by higher rate of unemployment and under employment. Special programmes are being implemented to develop skills, enhance technological levels and provide marketing channels for people employed in the traditional occupation.

Wages for Unorganised Labour

2829. DR. GOPALRAO VITHALRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the minimum wages for unorganised labour in India;

(b) what is the number of unemployed in organised labour force in agricultural sector; and

(c) whether Government proposes to start an Employment Guarantee Scheme for such unemployed poor workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) A statement indicating the minimum rates of wages of unskilled workers in the country is annexed. *(see below).*

(b) The estimate of number of unemployed as per usual Principal Status as on 1.01-94 (latest available) was about 9 million. Separate estimate of unemployed of organised labour force, in agriculture sector, is not available.

(c) The Approach to the Ninth Plan envisages priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment. Special programmes will be implemented to develop skills, enhance technological levels and provide marketing channels for people engaged in traditional occupations. However, the Government is already implementing two wage employment programmes Jawahar Rojgar Yojna and Employment Assurance Scheme in rural areas.

Statement

Minimum rates of wages for the unskilled workers in different States/Union Territories Admn.

(Compiled on 1.4.98)

Sl. No.	Name of State Govt./U.T. Administration	Range of Minimum rates of wages & date of last revision	Remarks
1.	2	3	4
I. STATE			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 16.00 to* Rs. 42.40 p.d. (9.8.95)	Rates vary from employment to employment.